# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1822.

[NO. 130.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY Br BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS :

The subscription to the WESTERY CAROLINIAN Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly

No paper will be discontinued until all rrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give otice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue he paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the ayment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the cusomary terms. . \* . Persons sending in Adverisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till rdered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, r they will not be attended to.

#### Money Lost.

THE mail carrier lost, somewhere on the road between Salisbury and Lincolnton, a parcel of money, all Salisbury Corporation bills, \$14, which was wrapped up in a piece of white pa-per, with the sum marked on the outside. Who-ever will give information of the money, at ei-ther Salisbury or Lincolnton, or at any place on the road, shall be rewarded for their trouble. JOHN GRASTY.

Nov. 12, 1822.

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State of North-Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY. .

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Sessions, A. D. 1822.....Original Atachment levied on household furniture.—Wm. W'Dowell vs. Hiram Gray. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Hiram Gray, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that missiate, it is defected to reached by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessons, to be holden for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered

plead, or uchan, gainst him exparte.

Witness. R. LOVE, Clk. II. C. C. 6wt33.-Pr. adv. \$2.

### State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY. OURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Sessions, 1822: Thomas Green, administra-tor of Elijah Green, deceased, vs. Silas M. Green....Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of his State, it is therfore *Ordered*, that publication he made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, hat the defendant appear at our next Connty Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be hol-len for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him exparte, and the land condemned accordingly.

tness, ROBT. LOVE, Clerk H. C. C. Price adv. §2 6wt29 State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY, e defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, is therefore ordered, that publication be made a the Western Carolinian for three months sucear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or udgment pro confesso will be entered against

o, and be heard ex parte
Test,
A. L. ERWIN, C. & M. E. pr. adv. S4. 3mt39

#### State of North-Carolina, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the fourth Monday in September, 1822.— William A. Erwin, & Co. vs. Harrison Turner and others, heirs at law of John Turner....Justies judgment.—It appearing to the satisfaction f the court, that the heirs at law of Polly Swarr reside beyond the limits of this state, whereup-on ordered by the court, that publication be leade three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said heirs of the said Polly Swarr appear before the court of Pleas and Quarter ssions, for the county aforesaid, to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in January next, make themselves partics, and plead to issue or demur, judgment will be entered against them for the plaintiffs' demand, according to scieri facias.

Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk. 3t30.—price adv. S1 25.

### State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY. YOURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1822.—Henry Delamothe, vs. bree hundred acres of land, joining the land of Brantly Harris, deceased. Ordered, that publiation be made for three weeks in the Western arolinian, that the defendant appear at our at County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sesons, to be held for the county of Montgomery, t the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, r demur, or judgment will be entered against im, according to the plaintiff's demand.
Test. JOHN B. MARTIN, Clk.

Swt30 .- Price adv. \$1 25

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership of Springs & Dinkins, existing in Charlotte, N. C. having this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to the concern are requested to make payment or settlements with either of the co-partners, who are severally authorized to transact any business ELI SPRINGS, ROBT. J. DINKINS.

#### R. J. Dinkins and Co.

Will continue the business, in a few weeks, in the house lately occupied by Springs & Dinkins; and by the 20th of next month, will commence opening a complete assortment of

#### DRY GOODS,

Hard-ware and Cutlery, just arrived from New-York, Philadelphia, and Charleston; which they will sell low only for cash.

R. J. D. expresses his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of the vicinity of Charlotte for

their liberal custom in his former business; and he hopes, from his former attention and that which will be paid to the present concern, he will still continue to share their favor. He exwill still continue to share their favor. He expects, by the 1st of December, to have completed the opening of a very choice selection of *Dry Goods*; and as the present firm design to sell only for cash, they calculate to sell at short profits. They will keep constantly on hand an assortment of *Iron*, which they will sell very little above the works' price. Also, an assortment of northern made *Leather*. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

R. J. DINKINS, & CO. October 22, 1822 .-

# Groceries, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual sup-ply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES. June 16, 1822.-106

#### Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of Peter. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In return-ing to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster Distriot, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledge ments shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH. Oct. 1, 1822.--'21

#### State of North-Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Sept. Term, 1822. Isaac Goodwin, and Polly his wife, vs. Daniel Davis and George Davis, executors of Uriah Davis, deceased....Petition for distributive share, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Davis, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said George appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822.

Ephraim Greenlee vs. John Martin, and others; original Bill. It apppearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Martin, one of Martin, and to buse in Asheville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, the petition of the plead, answer, or demur, the petition of the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the petition of the petition matters and things therein contained taken as confessed, and decreed accordingly.

Attest, ROBT. HENV, Clk.

6wt'32

### State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY. SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.
William Zachary, vs. John Edwards and Stokes Edwards.....Original attachment—Win. Edwards summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication e made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the counof Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, or the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

I, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

Test.

D. EARNEST, Clk.

September 19, 1822 .- t41r

### State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—Ja cob Keistler, vs. the heirs of George Keis tler, deceased.....Original Bill of Complaint.— It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Keistler, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this state It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said John Keistler personally appear at the next court of Equity, be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monafter the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead ex parte as

him. A true copy. 3mi40
Test. JAMES HILL, C. M. E.
Price adv. S4.

Military Executions, OR sergeants of militia, of an approved form, are kept for sale at the Carolinian Office.

#### Merchants' Hotel.

Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of Society & King Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLES H. MIOTT, is happy to inform his friends, and the public generally, that there have been considerable improvements and conveniences added to the above establishment, through the past year. The bar is now opened, at which will be kept every variety of refreshments; his table will be furnished with the best the market offers. The fire-proof stables that have been built exclusively for the use of the house. (and on the opposite side of the street) will be attended by attentive Ostlers.

In fact, every thing will be done to render the situation of the Traveller comfortable.

The Columbia and Augusta Stage officer

re kept at this house. Charleston, Oct. 1, 1822.

### MANSION HOTEL. IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie. THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of students, and the most approvement of the students themselves, was calculated to excite a pleasure and present prospects more easily conceived than described. This and the most contains a number of students. ber of private rooms, well calculated for the acodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book. Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing. JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822 .- '22

### Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

#### WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on baving their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present......and only the old established Salisbury prices charged Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822.

#### A REAL Lancasterian School,

S now, for the first time, introduced in this county, for both sexes, attended by male and female ushers, under the superintendance of Alexander Garden, from the Spratt's Ville Lan-casterian School, where he studied this new and expeditious system, with great success, under Mr. Peter Ulrick, who has recently arrived from Philadelphia, with the latest improvements, &c.

and possesses certificates of that fact.
The branches taught in his school are such as are comprised in an English education, &c.
Parents and Guardians, who may feel disposed
to place their children under his care, may depend that nothing on his part shall be wanting to expedite their progress in learning, and to instill moral principles into their minds; and will, he trusts, be able to satisfy every reasonable ex-

pectation.

The object of these schools is to lessen the the fear of the Lord, veneration for his holy word—for the ordinance of the Lord's house,

and a due observance of the Lord's day.

The permanent institutions of this happy country, render it a proper theatre for the dis-play of all the numerous blessings which flow from its general introduction, as this system has done more to civilize the barbarian, enlighten the ignorant, and inculcate the principles of virtue, than any scheme of reformation of human

origin ever presented to the world.

The public are earnestly invited to visit the school, every Friday afternoon, when they may fully satisfy themselves with the propriety of the system; where seats are prepared for them, and they can enter and retire at pleasure, without

interrupting the school. 4wt30
ALEXANDER GARDEN.
Centre, Iredell Co. Nov. 8, 1832.

# Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties djacent, that they have commenced making Cotton Saw Gins on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low SAMUEL FRALY, ALEX'R. FRALY. Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.-3mt'33

### Stop the Villain!

WILL give one hundred dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jones-William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Tennessee, or Wilkesboro', N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or \$50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, \$375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven 50 dollar bills on the United States lank, and one \$20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, biack beard, some of his foreteeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal ed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.

Nov. 2, 1832. 13w:39 LEROY HAIL.

#### Watch & Clock Repairing and SILVER-SMITHING.

IE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and the citizens in general, in Salisbury and its vicinity, that he still continues his business two doors east of his former stand, where he assures the public that his utmost en-deavors shall not be wanting to accommodate those who may please to favor him with their

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware, constantly ept for sale. CURTIS WILKINSON.

kept for sale. Nov. 12, 1822. 133

N. B. Those who have accounts of long stand ing, are requested to settle them without delay

#### Examination.

THE second semi-annual examination or the Pleasant Retreat Academy, under the direction of the Rev. John Mushat and Mr. Nathaniel N. Smith, commenced on Monday, the 11th of the present instant, and closed on the succeeding Wednesday.

ing Wednesday.

The trustees are again, from a sense of the duty they owe to the teachers, to the public and themselves, obliged to express their high satiswas calculated to excite a pleasure and present prospects more easily conceived than described. This, and the good order of the students, show in a clear point of view the happy effects that result from the combined operation of talents and faithfulness in those to whom the education of youth is entrusted.
The exercises of the academy will again com

The exercises of the academy win again commence on the first of January next, under the direction of the same gentlemen who have conducted it during the last year. Boarding, including fire wood, lodging, washing and candles, can be had at the usual price of \$7.50 per meath.

To accommodate parents and guardians, who live more southwardly, and whose patronage has been liberal, there will be but one vacation in the year, which will commence about the mid-dle of November; although the term of teaching will be considered as divided into two sessions, the first commencing in January, and the second in the month of June.

D. REINHARDT, Secretary. Lincolnton, Nov. 16, 1822 .- 3t31.

THE subscriber having agreed with Gen. Gray, Wm. Hogan, Esq. and other gentlemen of their neighborhood, to teach a School, for one year, at a stated salary, with the privilege of taking in eight pupils on his own account, would be thankful to any gentlemen, who may wish to have their sons or wards educated in the Latin or Greek language, for their patronage. The price of tuition will be \$18 per annum. Board may be had at \$52. The Seminary will commence about the second Monday in Decem-3wt31p

L. EVANS. Randolph County, Nov. 17, 1822.

### 100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, Nixon Curry broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death.

Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villanies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countenance, and easy address. He were a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond

der a benefit to society, by publishing the fore- course, that there are but few objects of going in their papers.

NATIGATION COMPANY.

OTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 17th day of December next, that the stock of such delinquents will YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY. next, that the stock of such delinquents will on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salis-FREDERICK RANDLE, Sec'ry. Oct. 29, 1822,--8wt32

### Sheriff's Office,

me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.
23 SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

# Strayed or Stolen,

coln county, on or about the 20th of October last, a Red Roan Horse, about fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, with a small scar on the back part of the pastern of the hind leg between the joint and the hough—thirty years old last spring. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be given for the horse, and fifty dollars for the thief and horse. FROM the subscriber, living in the state of N. Carolina, Lin-JOSEPH KINDRICK.

### Runaway.

WAS committed to the jail of Rowan county, N.C. on the 13th inst, a negro man by the name of Moses, aged about 21 years, and is very black; says he was bought of Peterson Goodwin, Dinwiddle county, Va. by William Winns, negro trader, of Georgia. The owner is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for jail fees, Sc. according to law. SAM'L. JONES, Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1822. [3:31] Sherif.

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Raleigh, N. C November 18, 1822. To the Honoruble the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN -Called together to consult for the general welfare, from among our fellow-citizens in the various counties of the state, and well acquainted with their interests and wishes, you have ever been viewed as a most interesting body. It is with particular satisfaction that ! once more witness your meeting, confident as I am, that under the guidance of our excellent constitution, you will steadily pursue the common good. Chosen from among the people for your knowledge of their interests and devotion to their welfare, we may with safety rely on your patriotism and firmness never to abandon or neglect them, or suffer yourselves to be warped by sectional prejudi-ces and local views, losing sight of the good of the whole. For let us ever bear in mind that the good of the whole, if not immediately, will always eventually prove the good of every individual.

I beg leave to call your attention, in a few observations, to some of the most prominent objects which claim your deliberation, without pretending even to name many things which your wisdom may suggest as requiring legislative interference. But it will be found, that by effectively promoting a few objects of fundamental importance, others which are highly desirable and useful will follow of consequence, or at least with much

less immediate aid.

The improvement of the navigation of our rivers, an object which has for some years occupied much of the attention of the Legislature, and excited a great deal of interest throughout the state, will no doubt again come before you. It is a desirable thing to all, that every facility within the power of the state should be afforded to our internal trade-It gives excitement to industry, and produces individual and state wealth-It improves the agriculture of the country, by making it the interest of every man to add to the productiveness of his lands-As it enhances the value of the farmer's lands, it makes him content to live and labor on his fields. rather than abondon them for a trifle, and rove in quest of wealth in countries more convenient to markets—It diffuses knowledge among the people by throwing open the avenues of communication, and affording free scope to the interchange of opinions, and the circulation of useful information; and so intimately are the operations of government connected with the agriculture, the arts, and the commerce of the country, that the farmer, while his interest leads him to avail himself of every source of knowledge within his reach of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice.

D. S. of Iredell County, N. Carolina.

Nov. 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Elizare of designing and intriguing men. In fine, so general and extensive is the The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ten-nessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps ren-influence of convenient channels of interlegislation of common interest, with which the subject has not some important rela-

very great importance. The laudable zeal which you have so long manifested in this grand project, is an evidence that you are sensible of its importance, and will not neglect it. But as to the partic-Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

I ETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan to county, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to, as there are great numbers of letters addressed to our limited funds been originally directed to a few points of primary and more general importance, and not dispersed in small portions throughout the state, the result would have been more beneficial to every section. Had we begun at the mouths of our rivers, and proceeded upwards, every step would have given additional impulse to those immediately interested in the work, and this impulse would have continued to spread until the whole tate would have felt it. For examplef the channel of the Cape Fear, between Wilmington and the Bar, could have been leepened so as to admit vessels that could cross the Bar to come up to the town with heir loads, and to go out with the same freight, without the aid of lighters, it is easy to perceive to what great extent the effects would have been experienced, both in stimulating the Navigation Company to vigorous exertions in clearing the river higher up, and in affording better prinow that did not exist before the com- er ratio. With the increase of agriculmencement of our improvements. And ture, indeed, every thing else is made to what, but the one before assigned, can flourish. Wealth, knowledge, and virtue have been the cause of the failure of our works? We have for several years had ate the inestimable boon of freedom and the services of an able Engineer, who has explored our rivers, pointed out the various obstructions to their navigation, and given instructions in what manner they were to be removed; a zealous and intelligent Board of gentlemen have been to be reflected from the countenance of watching over every project, and pushing them forward by all the means in their power, and still our progress is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible.— The reason is obvious—We have not concentrated our money in sums sufficiently large to effect the object to which they have been applied. If a remedy is still within our power, it is for your wisdom to devise and apply it. I have already said more than I had intended, designing only to call your attention to the subject. The interest which I feel in improving the condition of the people, the sovereignty and strength of our country. will, I trust, claim your forbearance, and neglected by the Legislature, and is so far excuse the freedom and candour which I behind hand with respect to some of our have used. The report of the Board of sister states; and whether it be not high Internal Improvements will shortly be time that you should extend to it your submitted to your honorable body, which will afford you every information with regard to our public works.

Before we leave the subject of Internal Improvements, suffer me to call your attention to a subject which has hitherto been too little regarded, and to which some of the foregoing remarks have reference. I mean the opening and improv-ing of our Roads. While we are expending the public treasury in improving the navigation of our rivers, we owe it to those who live remote from navigable streams, and who, in many sections, find it necessary to go to market by land, to open Roads which may intersect and unite at convenients points, and lead to good markets. By this means, too, we should keep in our own state a great deal of produce, which at present enriches other states, and draw capital to our market towns, which our own produce has helped to centre in theirs. Although it is desirable that every man should have a convenient channel to carry his surplus produce to market, even though he should to invite your attention at the present sesedding to the wealth of another state, yet it is but justice to ourselves, that while we expend the public wealth, we should, at least, give our own markets a fair competition. While our treasure is employed in public improvements, it is surely desirable that those improvements should be so directed as to repay us. It is, therefore. of the highest importance, while we open rivers which lead into other states, and give the farmer inducement to carry their produce away, that we should like wise make roads to our own market towns, give our merchants a fair competition, and add to our wealth; and this is still more desirable, when we consider that it would be to the manifest advantage of the planter, by giving him a choice of markets. I might point out particular roads which seem to claim your prompt assistively melancholy to witness the crowds tia. Our militia system, as you well is submitted to your consideration. It tance, but the circumstance that some of of drones that hang upon the rear of the know, is still very defective. Let us ev- was thought that the sum appropriated at you come immediately from them, and learned professions, burdens to themselves er recollect the advice of our Political are, therefore, much better prepared to and burdens to society. because they are Father, to prepare for war in time of peace. explain and enforce their importance, useless; and many of them-perhaps I By far the most important part of this renders it useless. Your own discern-might say a large majority—men of tal-preparation consists in training up a body ment will follow the subject throughout ents. but unhappily misapplied. I trust, of men that will always be ready, in case its extensive bearings, and your wisdom if they are beyond the saving influence of of war, to send into the field an efficient and attachment to the common weal, are the Legislature, that you have it still in force. It seems to be the policy of the be done as did at the close of the last sesa sufficient guarantee that you will give it vour power to prevent their accumula- general government to reduce the standyour mature deliberation, and adopt such tion, and to diffuse the talents of our state ing army of the United States, as being measures as are practicable and conducive into more extensive usefulness. Should too expensive and dangerous to the Re- the resignations of such justices of the to liberty, or perish in the attempt. to the great ends in view. The improve- the Legislature even practically unite in public. Whether this be sound policy or peace and field officers of the militia as shall probably give a specimen of these ment of roads and rivers would soon ena- the important truth, that it is of the last not, it certainly increases the importance ble our citizens to get out of debt, and moment to the stability and security of of having a well organized militia. At gether with my letter book, and such letwould be the surest means, by affording a our republican institutions, that all kinds present it is difficult to discover what adstrong motive to industry, of keeping of useful knowledge should be extended vantage is derived from our system and be laid before you. them from the ruinous and visionary to our youth, the poorest as well as the practice, except in a few remarkable inschemes of speculation. Talk not of richest it is to be hoped that they will not stances, where individual exertion and ation, Binks-of an increase of circulating me- overlook the article of agriculture; and spirit present a cheering prospect amid dium, as a means of extricating them from in the present flourishing state of our U- the surrounding gloom, and show what their embarrassments. It will only "put niversity, when its wealth has received may be done by proper endeavors. This off the evil day" of payment. Our coun-tromen, taught in the school of sure ex-ber of students such an increase, its build-trust will receive a share of your deliberperience, begin to see the wisdom of ings receiving such improvement and extations. It is to be hoped that we may neeconomy, and to feel the necessity of re- tension, and its able Faculty and Trus- ver become a nation of soldiers by protrenchment. They are in the very situates are so zealous and indefatigable in fession; or neglect the delightful arts of tion, then, to return to habits of industry raising its reputation, and extending the peace, while we pay some regard to those and morality; and they will do it, and will sphere of its usefulness, it appears to be of war. And while we prepare for our soon rid themselves of debt, if you will an auspicious period to introduce the suboffer them every inducement, and every ject of agriculture within its walls, and generosity and forbearance, adopting the facility in your power. They will pres- lend it your aid. Were you even to de- sentiment, "be able for thine enemy raently get into the good old ways of cer- vote a considerable sum of money to this ther in power than use."

a more moderate increase of wealth. of Internal Improvements-by opening, ucation would leave our University with of deposit in the towns of Edenton, Newso far as our resources will permit, our roads and rivers, always taking care to ness of agricultural avocations, and with longed to, or might become the property begin with such works as are of the most general utility, the effects of which would be most extensively experienced, we should go far towards accomplishing culture, and associate in Societies with session, I have received a letter from the another most important object of state policy, viz. the improvement of the agri- their knowledge and their influence would ting that the small arms, accourrements cultural condition of the country. The be widely diffused, and give a life and vi- and artillery procured during the last six planting community are the very strength gor to agriculture, of which we can easi- years, agreeably to an act of Congress, and sinews of the government, and in ly form some conception. But I would passed in the year 1808, for arming and proportion as they are suffered to lan- not have you suppose that this subject is equipping the whole body of the militia a communication to-morrow at 12 o'clock. colors flying, and while in port, to be subguish, must the government become fee-ble and inoperative, and all other objects We have there a professorship of chem-livery, and would be delivered so soon as of public utility experience a depression. istry and mineralogy, which bear an inti- returns of the militia of all the states The effect of roads and navigation on ag- mate relation to agriculture; and it gives should be made; by which they would be the election of Thomas T. Armstrong, to be allowed, during the continuance of riculture will always be mutually felt, and me much pleasure to state, that I have enabled to distribute the relative proporif the Legislature would give to agricula been informed that the gentieman who tions to the respective states and territo- Wilkes.

conspire to make us happy, and perpetuindependence-Contentment smiles in the cottage, and wealth diffuses its genial spiring beauty and harmony in the aspect of a well cultivated country, which seem the people; and I never presented to my imagination a more delightful image than that of flourishing fields, cultivated by free and happy people. Born in the country and raised a planter, I have always felt a degree of enthusiasm in contemplating this subject, bordering, perhaps, on extravagance. But its importance is by no means diminished by the coolness of deliberation; its consequence, indeed, is the more obvious and homefelt; for its practical and universal necessity goes into every man's door, and is experienced alike by all classes of society. Why our agriculture has been so long neglected by the Legislature, and is so far fostering care, appear to me to be inquiries well worthy your attention. Their solution I leave to your own wisdom, and the remedy or remedies your own judgment, far better than mine, will suggest. If the reclaiming of our exhausted lands could be commenced by offering premiums, or by any other better means, the beneficial results, I apprehend, would very soon appear. Could you induce farmers to make experiments on their lands, in new methods of cultivation, and the introduction of articles not of common growth, and which have been found to be profitable, not only as valuable articles of produce, but as enriching the soil, a very great improvement would, without doubt, be thereby effected. But to you, gentlemen, with confidence and with pleasure. I submit the subject, without pretending to dictate to your wisdom, or believing that I can add to your zeal for the

common good. In connection with this and the subject of education, to which I must beg leave sion, I would mention one defect, which appears to me to exist generally in the education of our young men of liberal advantages: They know little or nothing of agriculture, and are not taught to hold it in proper estimation. The consequence is, that they nearly all devote themselves to the learned professions, and leave the calling of husbandry, equally as respectable and more useful, to those whom they consider their inferiors. By this defect, and these consequent mistaken notions, we lose the talents and influence of many a young man, who lags and withers in one of the professions, when ced the injustice of foreign nations before, he might be an ornament and guide in and we have no reason to conclude that little known, or properly estimated, among ful class of society, good citizens. It is our attention to the training of our mili- of the House, the propriety of making it, tainty and safety, and will be content with purpose, how manifold would be the inmore moderate increase of wealth.

By a judicious and well conducted plan its advantages? Young men of liberal edduty of the Governor to procure places proper ideas of the dignity and useful- bern and Fayetteville for such arms as bemuch useful knowledge relating thereto. of the state, and to cause such arms to be They would go into the different parts of collected and removed to one of those plathe state, and devote themselves to agri- ces. Since the adjournment of your last

ted, comparatively, nothing, and it is to encouragement, there is no doubt the efprovement of the agriculture of the country, and devotes a part of his course of lectures to that subject alone, and loses no opportunity of imparting to his pupils every article of knowledge which will be of service in the business of life. I am happy that I have it in my pawer to make happy that I have it in my power to make known the fact, that our University is not influence to all around-There is an in- confined to those studies which, though time and place of holding said sales, and of the highest importance in a liberal education, have no immediate relation to the county, commissioner to superintend the concerns of life. I have said the more on this subject, because it derives addiimportance from the fact that we are, and, port of the commissioner, which will, from our geographical situation must condoubtless, give you all the information tinue to be, an agricultural rather than a commercial people. I trust that this fact, the commissioner, by the act of Assemand the intrinsic importance of the subject, will lead you to a serious investiga-tion of it, and (for it is surely practicable) to give it your aid and protection.
With regard to education, although we

of it, you are by no means to stop here. for such lands until the controversy is proencourage and promote every kind of use- claimants under the state being ejected, ful learning. Its wise and patriotic fra- to refund to them such sums as they have mers, who were about to burst from the paid to the state, with interest from the thraldom of oppression, and who were time of payment. It is recommended to sensible of the enslaving influence of ig. your consideration whether it would not notance, ordained it to be their own duty be to the advantage of the State to adopt and the duty of their sons, to whom they were soon to bequeath the inestimable le- dian claims, and satisfying our purchagacy of freedom, to diffuse learning sers, who, from the uncertainty of their tiamong the people—and they no doubt tles, are kept from settling on, and im-looked forward, in pleasing contemplation, to the period when their posterity ing out of the purchase money. It is least of the more ordinary and indispen- sufficient to buy out their claims, and presable kind, should be within the reach of the child of the poorest citizen-when the fact, it is surely of the highest impor-"all useful knowledge should be duly en- tance that it should be effected. couraged and promoted"-the people acquainted with their rights, sensible of their national blessings, and therefore deter- high gratification which I have received mined to perpetuate their institutions; from the superior taste and judgment and to keep the soil which their fathers which have been displayed in the progress had purchased with their blood and treat of our State House to its present near sure, " the land of freedom, and the asylum of the oppressed." I fear, gentle- tion I can testify, so far as my observation men, if those venerable fathers were to rise from their tombs, they would reproach us wih supineness and neglect, and sent session; but the sickness with which would not listen to our plea of want of we have been visited, during the summer power. We shall never know what pow- and fall, and from which but few have eser we have until we exert it; and it holds caped, together with other unforeseen

in political as well as physical strength, events, has prevented. Although neglect that it is increased by exercise. To all ought not, in any shape, to receive your these subjects, then, which appear to me, sanction, yet I feel confident you will not I am sure, in a far more important light than my limits or language will allow me be extended. Of the talents of the Archto express, let us give heed, and timely itect, I need say nothing, when you have heed. Let us do something, however little-it may prove in time "a grain of I cannot omit to say, that while we are mustard seed. But whilst we are sedulous to attain ple with a commodious and elegant build-ese grand objects, we should not lose ing, suitable to the dignity of their body, these grand objects, we should not lose sight of the fact that these and all our

By an act of the General Assembly, men of more limited opportunities, where War Department of the U. States, sta-

ect every being at once, we have effect ture even a small share of direct aid and has charge of that department of instruct ries, agreeably to the said act. By the law of this state above mentioned, they

had been surveyed and remained unsold, I gave notice, according to law, of the same. I expect to have it in my power, in a short time, to lay before you the reyou may require. It is made the duty of bly, to ascertain and report to the Public Treasurer what lands are in dispute between the Indians claiming under the treaties and persons holding under the state; and the Treasurer is directed not have been considering an important part to proceed in the collection of bonds due Our constitution has made it your duty to perly settled; and, in the event of the some method of extinguishing the Inshould have schools and academies erec- thought that a sum of money, far under ted among them; when knowledge, at the value of the lands in dispute, would be vent all further litigation; and, if this be Before I conclude, I cannot deny my

self the pleasure of expressing the very

state of completion. It is with satisfachas gone, to the diligent endeavors of Mr. Nichols, to have it completed by the presuch an elegant specimen before you; but furnishing the representatives of the peoit is surely a source of pleasure that we are, at the same time, giving encouragement to genius and attainments in one of the fine arts, which have hitherto been so one under veiw, additions and alterations will occur, so that it is impossible to calculate, exactly, what sum will be required, especially when so much remains to

sion. have been received during the recess, to- addresses in a future paper. ters and documents as it is proper should

With the highest respect and consider

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your very obedient servant, GABRIEL HOLMES.

### Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

MONDAY, NOV. 18 .- This being the constitutional day for the meeting of the Legislature of our state, a large majority of both Houses appeared, (7 only being abother foreigners. Spanish merchant vessent in this House.)

After the qualification of the Members, on motion of Mr. Glisson, Bartlett Yancey, Esq. was unanimously chosen Speaker of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Glisson, Gen. Cov. ington was appointed Clerk, and Col. Clark Assistant Clerk of this House.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19 .- Messrs. Glisson and Barringer, of the Senate, and Mr. Fisher and Mr. Blackledge, of the Commons, were appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to inform

three Engrossing Clerks, fifteen gentle- ment only. No change of commanders, men being in nomination. It resulted in or introduction of troops into the fortress, of Stokes, and Samuel F. Patterson, of this armistice.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21 .- The following résolutions were adopted :

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By Mr. Cameron-Resolved, That a select joint committee be proposited, to whom shall be referred all bills or ther propositions relating to the Judiciary.

By Mr. Baker, of Gates-Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the repairs of the State House, be referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Pugh moved that John D. Jones, the Representative from the town of Wilmin ton, be appointed Speaker of the House of Commons; and Mr. Hill from Stokes, moved that James Mebane, one of the Representatives from Orange, be appointed. Whereupon a ballot took place, and Mr. Jones was reported as du. ly elected, 65 votes to 55. Pleasant Henderson was appointed Clerk,

and Wm. B. Lockhart, Clerk Assistant.
THURSDAY, NOV. 21.—Lewis D. Henry, of Cumberland, and John L. M'Mil. lan, of Bladen, appeared and took their

On motion of Mr. Mebane, Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the sale of the Cherokee lands, be referred to a select committee. Messrs. Mebane, Brickell, C. Carson and Baird, form this committee. Carson and Baird, form this committee.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Resolved, That so

on motion of Mr. Fisher, Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the expenditure on public buildings, be referred to a select committee. Messrs. Fisher, Graham, Lore, Sidbury and Williamson, form this committee. On motion of Mr. Barringer, Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the militia and public arms be referred to a select committee. Measure Berginger, Grayes, Baylin, Measure, Baylin, Measure, Berginger, Grayes, Baylin, Measure, Berginger, Grayes, Baylin, Measure, Baylin, Measure, Berginger, Grayes, Baylin, Measure, Berginger, Berginger, Berginger, Baylin, Measure, Baylin, Measure, Baylin, Measure, Baylin, Measure, Baylin, Me

tee. Messrs. Barringer, Graves, Boykin, Henry and Shepard, form this committee.
On motion of Mr Mebane, Resolved, that a sec. lect committee be appointed on the Judiciary.

Messrs. Mebane, Henry, Brickell, Thornton and
Gilchrist, form this committee.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to appoint standing and joint committees of Finance, Propositions and Grievances, Claims, Education, Internal Improvements and Agriculture. The Senate have not yet acted on this resolution. These committees will be stated next

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to repeal the second section of the act of 1821, respecting the Supreme Court. [This bill contemplates repealing that part of the act which gives the Court power to grant new trials upon matters of fact.]

#### INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 16 .- By the schr. Sarah Ann, capt. Budd, arrived yesterday, we have received from our attentive correspondent, files of Havana papers to the 6th inst. They afford us later intelligence, both from Old and New Spain, than had been previously received. It appears, from these data, that some degree of quiet had been restored in Old Spain; while the emperor of New Spain, was just beginning to experience the the quiet walks of agriculture, and con-this is never to be the case again. It is stitute one of that most excellent and use-therefore important that we should direct additional appropriation for the finishing upon the office which he has usurped— Some translations will be found below.

> Addresses had been presented to the emperor Iturbide, from various public the last session would be sufficient, but in bodies in Mexico, complaining in loud the progresss of such a building as the terms of the oppressions experienced by the people under his government, and upbraiding him with having violated his oaths, made in the most solemn manner. in the presence of the congress of the empire. They represent the country as fast sinking into ruin, and undisguisedly express their determination to restore it

> Proposals, of which the following is the substance, had been made to Senor Don Jose Davila, commandant of the fortress of St. Juan de Ulloa, by the council of Vera Cruz :- That as he did not possess powers from the Spanish government, authorising him to surrender that fortress, he should nevertheless abstain from hostilities, and preserve the peace and harmony which ought naturally to exist between the two countries. They assure him in this event, that Spaniards coming to settle in Mexico, from the moment of their arrival, should enjoy all the advantages of citizens, without being subjected to the time, &c. prescribed by law for sels to have certain exclusive privileges allowed them. That in the mean time no hostilities should be undertaken on either side; but that the fortress and the city should continue the relations of amity. It was also stipulated, that the governor of Vera Cruz should pay the expenses of the garrison, while this state of things continued; it being understood that the commandant abstain from interfering with or exacting duties from all vessels entering the bay, including those of Spain. Spanish men of war to be unhim of the readiness of the two Houses der the immediate control of the comto receive any communication he might think proper to make. This committee longing to the empire of Mexico to be Vessels bereported that his Excellency would make allowed to enter the port freely, with their The two Houses proceeded to ballot for ject to the control of their own govern-

These proposals were carried to the

that is necessary to carry on the important work, and trespects the interests of the state in general. That we are inequally represented that they had been agreed to by Don Jose Davila; but others asserted that he had required three days to consider them. In the mean time, great preparations, were made to attack the castle, in the arent of their not coming to terms; and are now going on in many of the western general. That we are inequally represented in our state legislature, is a fact too well known to require comment. We are willing to concede to our eastern brethren all the merit which, perhaps, where must indicate to all reflecting men in the East, that the West are now forming the have not forced upon us any laws mateeastle on the 11th Oct. by a deputation that is necessary to carry on the important work, as t respects the interests of the state in for that purpose. It was also rumored at Vera Cruz, at the above date, that the imperial troops which were sent to Gua-temala, had been completely routed, and that in consequence of this, another army composed of 2000 men, under the command of Gen. Rincon, was to march in ton Recorder," and the "Halifax Compiler." that direction. But it is thought, adds the writer, that they will experience the same Republicans.

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by the death of the much respected Gen. mittees will not be merely nominal.

HAVANA, OCT. 29 .- By the schooner Ligera, arrived yesterday, in 10 days from Vera Cruz, we have received very the people at the time of his elevation to the throne, has at once thrown aside the

mask, and is trampling under foot the public liberties, with the utmost effrontery, paying no respect to the congress itself. Every day persons of the greatest respectability, and known for their attachment to the cause of their country, are thrown into prison. The greatest effervescence reigns in the capital in consequence of the arrest of the deputies, and an influence in the Union not inferior to that of already several provinces have manifest- any of her sister states. ed their discontent at so unexpected an act of tyranny.

All the letters received in this city

NOVEMBER 2. Important.—Whilst our paper was yet in the press, the Spanish ship Veloz Mariana, entered our port, in 40 days from Cadiz. We learn verbally, that the news which she brings is of the most satisfac-tory nature. Elio has already forfeited upon the scaffold, the payment of his crimes. Almost all the Peninsula is delivered of the factious, and tranquility entirely restored. Ministers busily employed advising the most energetic measures. The convoy of the frigate La Constitution, with troops for this island, was ready to sail .- Dates from the peninsula are to the 14th Sept.



# SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1822.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of the Legislature will be found in another part of our paper, down to the date of the Raleigh papers. It will be seen that Mr. Jones, the member from Wilmington, has Parks, Guy Maxwell, James Wilson, cipal objection, we suppose, to Mr. Mebane, was Alexander and Isaac Alexander, not preshis being a citizen of the West; and the chief ent. merits of Mr. Jones, in this respect, we presume consist in his belonging to the East. Cogent reasons, these, to certain minds, and such as the western people of North-Carolina have often felt, and will continue to feel, until they obtain their just rights. Probably the same weighty argument will decide the Senatorial election.

As to the next Governor, we hope there will be no opposition to the present incumbent. It is true, the members of the west had but little participation in electing him, but as he has occupied the chair of state one year, and thus far discharged his duties in a n manner creditable enough to himself, we are free to say it would be unfeeling and ungenerous to turn him out. We should be sorry, at all events, to see the members of the west foremost in his ejection. Generous souls can do justice even to enemies: it is mostly littie minds that are influenced by an implacable spirit. We have hastily read over the message of the Governor, and think upon the whole, that it is a very good one. We think it is rather too diffuse on some of the topics; but the importance of the subjects treated of may be pled in justification.

The convention question we hope and believe will not again be brought before the legislature by any member from the west. There is nothing to be expected from that body, and therefore we see no propriety in bringing it forward. We learn from a private source that a gentieman in the eastern interests talks of offering some specific propositions to the legislature upon the subject of altering the constitution. We should be glad to see any thing come from that quarter that our constitution should be new modon the question; but we do not flatter ourselves with the hope that they will do much.

We trust that the members from the counties al hostility to our fellow-citizens wno live Griendly to a convention, will avail themselves of in the eastern part of the state. We are the opportunity of being together, to meet and members of the same family, our feelings

true legitimate plan to bring about a convention. That the people have the right and the power to alter their constitution whenever they deem proper, is a principle that is admitted by all the civilized world,-always excepting the brother-

We understand that on Friday, the 22d, a committee was raised in the House of Commons, fate as the first, as the Guatemalians ap- for the purpose of newly arranging the Conpear determined not to be Imperialists, but gressional districts. This, no doubt, will be agressional districts. This, no doubt, will be a new counties, when necessity imperious-larming news to some of the present incumbents. Letters received in Havana from Cadiz, We are also glad to see that the House of feelings of our eastern brethren have alexpress the belief that his excellency Commons have raised a standing committee on ways predominated; and there is no in-Don Juan Vives, would succeed to the the subject of Education, and another on the stance of a new county being made in the office of captain general of Cuba, vacated subject of Agriculture. We trust these com-

We were particularly gratified in reading Gov. Holmes' speech, to find that the subject of EDU-have been divided, and subdivided, until CATION occupies so prominent a part of it. All they have been so much reduced in their from Vera Cruz, we have received very carros occupies so prominent a part of it. All they have been so much reduced in their give us a lamentable description of the importance; and in casting the eye over the obtaining the eye over the ey jects of internal improvements, the improvement yet they refuse to grant any new county ced. The new emperor, far from having of the people, by the general diffusion of knowl- to the West. We have other great cauedge, stands pre-eminent. The clearing out of ses of complaint; but our most important our rivers, the construction of canals and rail-ways, will add little either to the power or in-fluence of the state, if we suffer our sister states to outstrip us in moral and intellectual improvement. But with the natural, connect the moral, improvement of the state, and the result would be most auspicious. The happiness of the people would be promoted, their capacity for enwith our brethren in other counties of the

It is the moral and intellectual strength of a lowing resolutions are adopted: state which makes it really powerful, and gives to it a commanding influence in the national agree in saying, that the revolution has councils; it is that which places some of the smaller states on an equality with the largest, and even a precedence, in many respects, and gives them a precedence, in many respects, which neither their physical strength, nor extent of territory, could ever entitle them to. But we took up our pen, not to enlarge upon what the governor has so well said on this subject, but to express our pleasure at the interest he has taken in it, and to utter a hope that the legislature will attend to it in earnest, and not let it terminate, as heretofore, with the mere formal appointment of a committee.

There are several other parts of the governor's speech on which we intended to offer a few remarks, but want of room prevents us. We shall, probably, briefly notice them at another

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

In pursuance of previous arrangements, delegates from the several captains' companies in the county of Mecklenburg, met at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 5th day of November, 1822, to take into consideration the propriety of calling a convention to amend the constitution of North-Carolina. The following delegates appeared, viz: From the first regiment-William L. Davidson, John Harris, Matthew Wallis, Henry Hoover, Isaac Frazer, Joseph Blackwood, William Campbell, William Davidson, Hugh supplanted Mr. Mebane in the chair. The prin- Thos. G. Polk-Robert M'Kenzie, Amos

Second regiment-Augustus Alexander, Charles Alexander, David Flow, Robert Allen, William Black, Matthew M'Call, Philemon Morris, John Wilson, Stewart, John Crowel, Wm. Huston, of J. Murphy, Esq. by James Avery, Esq. Capt. Thomas Lewis, William Ward. John Lawson, William Nisbet, John Stewart, Thomas Dilling, Darling Belk, - Reid, James Cunningham, — Craig, John Houston and — Bois.

On motion, Capt. Hugh Parks was called to the chair, and William Davidson appointed Secretary. After a free and full discussion of the various matters ouching the object of the meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In a government like ours, where the people are the sovereign, a majority of the free people must, and ought to govern. The constitution of North-Carolina was formed at a period of much excitement, and it is an extraordinary production for the times. We have great veneration for the memory, integrity, and wisdom of hose worthy patriots who framed and adopted our present constitution; and we think we detract nothing from the merit of the convention of 1776, when we say that although the present constitution. when framed, answered every purposeyet in the course of nearly half a century, our physical and political character has materially altered; and the time has fully arrived when the population of the state, particularly in the West, requires elled, bottomed on equality and republican principles. We disclaim all personconcert measures with each other. This is all and interests should be the same, so far

have not forced upon us any laws materially obnoxious. Whilst we make this partial concession, we are sorry that any cause should exist, to prevent us from extending it generally; but when we reflect on the local policy of the state since the com-mencement of the present government, we find too much ground, in many instances, for complaint. In the applications of the West to the General Assembly for some important local favors, particularly West, but one has at the same time been made in the East: and that, too, we have reason to believe, for the avowed object to do justice to the West, amendment becomes necessary. Application has been made to the legislature to bring state, to bring the subject immediately before the people, the legitimate source of all power; for which purpose the fol-

Resolved, That inasmuch as we think the period has arrived, that amendment becomes necessary to our state constitution, we will use our utmost endeavors in the county of Mecklenburg, to aid our fellow-citizens in other counties in bringing the object fairly before the people.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence of five members be appointed, to correspond with other counties, and adopt such measures as they may deem necessary to further the object of this meeting.

Resolved, That the delegates of this committee use their endeavors to make known to the respective companies which they represent, the great object of our meeting, and that they report the sentiments of such companies at our next meeting.

Resolved, That Thomas G. Polk, Wm. L. Davidson, Guy Maxwell, James Wilson and William Davidson, be our committee of correspondence.

Resolved, That this committee will hold an adjourned meeting in Charlotte, on the 25th day of February next, being the Tuesday of the county court, and that they will at that time elect five delegates to represent the county of Mecklenburg in a general committee, at such place as may be agreed upon by the corresponding committees.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this committee be published in the Western

The foregoing is a true copy from the minutes of the Mecklenburg convention committee.

HUGH PARKS, Chairman. WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Sec'ry.

MARRIED,

At Morganton, on Thursday last, at the house

Notice.

THERE will be sold, on the first day of January next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on a credit, several likely NEGROES, men, boys and girls, lapsed to the estate of Joseph Cham bers, by the death of one of the heirs. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. CFAMBERS, Adm'r.

December 1, 1822 .- 3t33

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

.Vo. 56, Broad Street, CHARLESTON, S. C. PARISH and CO. have received, by late arrivals from Liverpool and New-York,

450 Packages DRY GOODS, comprising the most extensive assortment they have ever offered, and will be sold by the Pack. age or Piece, on the most accommodating terms :

Woollen Goods.

8 bales and cases extra and super West of England CLOTHS 10 do super Yorkshire Cloths
8 do middling do do
10 do low priced do do

2 do super and common assorted Pelisse Cloths

2 cases Austen's extra black and blue Cassi-

4 do super

do fancy mixtures

4 bales low priced assorted 10 do assorted Sattinets

do do Cassinets case super Valencia Vestings

1 do Toilinet do
1 do super printed Vest Shapes
20 bales 8.4, 9.4 and 10.4 London Duffil Blank-

THOSE persons in Cabarrus county, to whom I have loaned books, will please return them to David Storke, Esq. merchant, in Concord.

JOHN TRAVIS. .Vov. 16, 1822.-2:31

Books.

Agricultural Show.

15 do Bristol do 7.4, 8.4, 9.4, 10.4, 11.4 and 12.4 Rose do 15 do Grundy's and Hutchinson's White Plaim

do Mixt

do 6-4 and 7-4 Fearnoughts
do 6-4 twilled Bath Coatings
do White Kerseya, (for Negro Clothing)
do drab Devonshire Kerseys
bales assorted Flannels
do white Swanskins
do 5-4 and 6-4 Bocking and Drapery Baize
do Rhodes', Hind's, Smith's and Bleakley's
black Bombazets
do de colored

do 7-4 and 8-4 assorted Cassimere shawls

do do do Points
do 4-4 Merino shawls and Points
do assorted Lambs Wool Hose
do do do half do
do women's black, white and colored Worst-

COTTON GOODS.

5 do middling and common Calicoes
10 do Plate

2 do super Furniture Chintz

5 do common do Calicoes 10 do 9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics

4 do 9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconets
1 do do do Mulls
2 do 6-4 Jubilee Cords

2 do do figured Cambrics
2 do do Loom Sewed Muslins
2 do do colored striped do
3 cases 9-8 and 6-4 Book Muslins
1 do

do common do 9-8 and 5-4 Jaconet Cravats

30 bales assorted Waltham Cottons

5 do common Brown Sheetings 5 cases American Plaids

bales Cotton Ticks do super English do cases Furniture Dimities

1 do Beaverteens
3 do Madras Handkerchiefs
2 do blue Romal do
2 do do twilled do
2 do Turkey Red do
2 do Printed Pocket do
2 cases Chintz Shawls
3 do 7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
2 do 5-4 Manchester Ginghams
3 do super light do

3 do super light do 1 do Imitation Caroline Plaids

6 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens

2 do white and brown Platillas 2 do Brown Linens

4 cases assorted Patent Threads
1 do do Nun's do
2 do super plain and twilled Tapes

do colored black Nankin Crapes

3 do assorted Nankin Crape Dresses 5 do do 4-4 and 7-4 do do Shawls 3 do do Mantles

do black Canton Handkerchiefs

1 do do do Gauze do 2 do black Italian Crapes 1 do green, pink and white Florence 1 do black and white figured Satins

do plaid and figured fancy Handkerchiefs

2 do No. 6 and 16 and 7 and 22 rich figured

Ribbons, new patterns

1 do assorted plaid do

2 do plain and figured Taffeta and Satin do
do

2 cases black and white Silk Gloves 2 trunks black, blue and assorted Italian Sew

SUNDRIES.

2 do do do do lined do 2 do super and common gilt Coat and Vest

2 cases men's Dog-Skin Gloves 1 do do colored Buckskin do 1 do Beaver do

2 do Habit, Beaver and Kid do

do do Gauze do

do do Handkerchiefs

SILK GOODS.

2 do Long Lawns 2 do 3-4 Irish Diaper 2 do 6-4 and 10-4 Table do

bales Russia Sheetings do Scotch do

do Droghedas

2 do Linen Cambrics

3 cases Black Sinchews

1 do super black Satins

3 do Chow Chow 4 do super Choppas

do black Silk Velvet

1 do Velvet
1 do black and colored Galloons

1 trunk English Silk Hose 1 case black French do do

ing Silks
5 cases do do India do

2 do assorted Silk Twist

Buttons

October 30.

1 do assorted Pearl do

1 do large and side Shell Combs 6 do pound, pack and box Pins 2 do Silk Umbrellas 1 do Cotton do

do do do Canton do figured do

1 do Cotton Ferrets.

do Garment do

do do colored and figured do
do Steam and Power Loom Shirtings
do Irish

do do Japanned do do super worked and sewed Muslin Robes

do do Stripes do blue, blue and white and stripe Derries

do Cambric do
do
do black and colored Sarsnet Cambrics
do 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts
do Beaverteens
do Madros Hanni

do men's and women's white Cotton Hose do do do

LINEN GOODS.

do Plaid

2 cases Tartan Plaids

ed Hose.

20 cases super 7-8 Prints 9-8 do

do super Norwich do
do Caroline do
do Imperial do do
do black Bombazeens

do colored do do and black figured do

Tile Rowan Agricultural Show, will take place in Salisbury on Tuesday, the 24th of December, when the following premiums will be awarded, viz:

\$5 to the best piece of home-made carpeting, containing not less than 20 yards, \$5 to the best counterpane.
\$5 to the best piece of wool and cotton cloth, men's wear, not less than 10 yards.
\$5 to the best bull calf, not more than a year old.

old.

\$5 to the best heifer do.

\$3 to the best boar.

\$3 to the best sow.

Honorary premiums will be given to the best specimens of every kind of domestic manufactures. It is expected there will be one or more ploughing matches. The members of the Society are requested to meet precisely at 10, A. M. at the Court-House.

JOHN BEARD, jr. See'ry.
Salisbury, Nov. 26, 1822.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale her house and lot, in the great south house and lot, in the great south house and lot, in the great south the face of the town of Salisbury. The dwelling-house is two stories, 28 feet square, well finished, with the necessary out buildings. The lot is in a high state of improvement, and would be a desirable situation for a private family. Further description is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, will no doubt wish to view the premises. A liberat credit will be given for the greater portion of the purchase money. Application will be made to me, on the premises.

Nov. 25, 1822.—30tf

Negroes for Sale.

PURSUANT to an order from the county court of Rowan, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 30th day of December next, at the dwelling-house of John M'Lean, (Coddle creek, Rowan county.) one negro man, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, who has worked some time at the Cabinet and House Carpenter business; one girl, about 18, and a boy about eight years of age, belonging to the estate of Alex. M'Lean, deceased. The conditions of sale will be twelve months credit, by giving bond with approved security. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement; also all persons indebted to said estate, either by note, bond, or book account, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same on or before the day of sale, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Settlements can be made at any time before the above sale, by application to the subscribes of tlements can be made at any time before the above sale, by application to the subscriber at his own house.

H. BRALY, Adm'r. 2t31 Nov. 25, 1822.

A MAP

Of the Western District of Tennessec. F LUCAS, jr. No. 138, Market Street, Balletimore, will publish on the 1st of November next, a Map of the Western District of the State of Tennessee, situated between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, containing the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Surveyor's district, designating the sections, and indicating the quality of the soil by the color of the sectional lines; also, the division of this district into counties according to the act of the Legislature of the state; passed in October, 1821.

passed in October, 1821.

The Map will be printed on a sheet of veillum drawing paper, 24 inches by 20—price when colored, Three Dollars, without coloring, Two Dollars.

Orders transmitted by post, addressed to the publisher, (free of expense,) and accompanied with the Cash, will be executed without delay, and the Maps forwarded in any way that may be

Ballimore, Oct. 25, 1822.

Where a number of the Maps are taken, an allowance will be made in the price. 4wt33

NOTICE.

THE members of the Esculapian Society are carnestly requested to attend the semi-annual meeting of said society, on the first Monday of December next. All those who have not joined said society, will then have an opportunity of doing so.

JAS. BIVINGS, Rec. Sec'ry.

Lincolnton, Nov. 18, 1822.

NOTICE.

IN the month of November, 1821, I purchased a horse of John Hampton of Kentucky, for which I gave my note, with John Mitcher security, for the sum of one hundred and five security, for the sum of one hundred and five dollars. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as it was fraudulently obtain-ed, the said Hampton warranted the horse to be sound, which proved to be otherwise.

JACOB DAYWALT. Cabarrus County, N. C. Nov. 20, 1822.

Confectionary Store.

WILLIAM CURTIUS respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury and vicinity, that he has again commenced business at his old stand, where he will constantly keep for sale all kinds of CONFECTIONARY, CORDIALS,

TOYS, &c.

He is also prepared to do different kinds of Baking, and will keep Cakes, &c. for sale. He hopes, by faithfully serving his customers, to receive that generous patronage which the citizens of Salisbury formerly extended to him. Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1822.

Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.

A GREEABLY to an order from the court of
A Equity, I shall proceed to sell on Thursday,
the ninth of January next, at the Court-House
in Statesville, that valuable plantation lying on
Hunting creek, of which the late William Martin died possessed, containing, by estimation,
seven hundred and twelve acres. On said farm
there is now in cultivation about one hundred Statesville, Iredell County, N. C. seven hundred and tweive acres. On said term there is now in cultivation about one hundred acres of first quality bottom land, also a considerable quantity of upland. There is a good dwelling, with other convenient out-houses. This valuable piece of property will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, payable in three annual introducers, to bear interest from three annual intsalments, to bear interest from the expiration of the first year,—the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved secuor purchasers giving tool.
rity, payable to the subscriber.
JOHN N. HART, Comr.

6wt'34P

Almanacs, for 1823, Y the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

#### Poetry.

EDUCATION. The Lion, o'er his wild domains, Rides by the terror of his eye; The Eagle of the rock retains, By force his empire in the sky; The Shark, the tyrant of the flood, Pursues his prey with quenchless rage, Parent and young, unwean'd from blood,

Are still the same from age to age. Of all that live, and move, and breathe, Man only, rises o'er his birth; He looks above, around, beneath-At once the heir of Heaven and Earth. Force, cunning, speed, which nature gave The various tribes throughout her plan, Life to preserve, from death to save-These are the lowest powers of man.

From strength to strength he travels on, He leaves the lingering brute behind; And when a few short years are gone, He soars a disembodied mind, Destined his future course sublime Through nobler, better paths to run, With him the certain end of time Is but eternity begun.

What aids him in this high pursuit, Opens, illumines, cheers the way, Discerns the immortal from the brute-Gon's image from the mould of clay? Tis Knowledge to the soul Is power, and liberty, and peace; And, while celestial ages roll, The joys of knowledge shall increase.

Aid then the generous plan, that spreads The light which universal beams, And through the human desert leads Truth's living, pure, perpetual streams. Behold! a new creation rise, New spirit breath'd into the clod, Where'er the voice of Wisdom cries-MAN, KNOW THYSELF, and FEAR THY GOD!

# Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life, That gives it all its flavor.

CORAL ISLANDS.

From the Quarterly Review of Kotzebue's Voyage of Discovery.

"It has long been known that the upper surface of those Islands, usually known by the name of Coral Rocks, is composed of calcareous fragments of a great variety of forms, the production of marine animals; and since the voyages of Cook, Flinders, D'-Entrecastreux, and others, it has been as generally supposed, that those minute creatures began their wonderful fabrics at the very depth of the ocean, building upwards from the bottom, and that each generation dying in its cell, was succeeded by others building bushes; and at a much later period, trying his skill or recording, under upon the labors of their predecessors, and thus rising in succession till they reached the surface. This was surmised to be the process, from the circumstance of the sea being found so trees, and calls himself lord and pro- and forms opinions during the immadeep close to the external side of the prietor of this new creation." reef, as frequently to be unfathomable. It now appears that this is not precisely the case. The facility with which the little vessel of Kotzebue entered through the open spaces in the sur- in silent admiration the omnipotence scious merit; and shines, at a mature rounding reef or dam, into the included of God, who had given even to these age, with a lustre which it never would lagoon, enabled M. Chamisso to in- minute animals, the power to construct have displayed, if, instead of collectspect more narrowly the nature of their such a work. My thoughts were con- ing ideas, it had been indulging its origin and progress. From the cir. founded when I considered the im- own pride in uttering vivacious noncumstance of their being grouped on- mense series of years that must elapse sense. ly in certain spots of the Pacific, and before such an island can rise from the I am of opinion that men of the always in an united though irregular fathomless abyss of the ocean, and be-chain, generally more or less approach-come visible on the surface. At a fu-and sensibility, were, of necessity, ing to a circle, he was led to conclude ture period, they will assume another timid and diffident in the puerile pethat the coral animals lay the foundation of their edifices on shoals in the form a circular slip of earth, with a from the diffidence and silence of their tion. This command forbids a light fulness for mercies enjoyed, require ocean, or perhaps, more correctly pond or lake in the circle; and this children, that they are naturally stuspeaking, on the summits of those submarine mountains, which advance suf- mals continue building, till only one of diffidence which arises from real as much light and heat as may be netreme depth at which they can perform And to what corner of the earth can lovely and excellent in human nature. their functions has not yet been ascertained; but it was found, on the late not already to be found? In the re- criminate duly, before they decide on voyage of discovery, that in Baffin's depth of 1000 fathoms, and in a temsurf is the first that shews itself above met with." the water, and consists of the largest blocks of coral rock, composed of madrepores mixed with various shells, and the spines of the sea hedge hog, which break into large tablets, and are so compact, as to sound loudly under the hammer. On the sloping side of their operations, were the tubipora

surface of the new Islands.

The ridge of reef when once above itself by slow degrees till it has surrounded the whole plateau of the submarine mountain, leaving in the mid- arising from conscious immaturity of dld an enclosed lake, into which are passages, more or less deep, commu- the human mind at the puerile age; nicating with the ocean; the islets and I cannot help thinking it truly or larger, according to accidental cir- odious name of shyness and sheepishhabitation of man is thus described by misplaced.

the sun so penetrates the mass of those matured and confirmed by age. when it is dry, that it splits in many I believe I may go farther and asplaces, and breaks off in flakes. These sert, that this unfashionable diffidence, flakes, so separated, are raised one which many fathers and mothers laupon another by the waves, at the time bor to remove, even in the tender peof high water. The always active riod of early infancy, is favorable to surf throws blocks of coral (frequent- growth in mental vigor and virtuous ly of a fathom in length, and three or principles. All who are to excel in four feet thick) and shells of marine future must devote a previous time to animals between and upon the founda- discipline. He who would one day tion stones; and after this the calcare- speak must first listen. And, to reous sand lies undisturbed, and offers turn to the bird, to which I have alto the seeds of trees and plants cast ready alluded, it is well known to the upon it by the waves, a soil upon which students in ornithology, or at least to they rapidly grow to overshadow its those admirers of the feathered race dazzling white surface. Entire trunks called bird fanciers, that the fines: of trees, which are carried by the ri- singing birds listen when young to the vers from other countries and islands, old ones, and even when they have find here, at length, a resting place, learned their notes venture only to after their long wanderings: with record, as those gentlemen express it, these some small animals, such as liz- that is, to sing in a soft low tone, alzards and insects, form the first inhab- most as if they were ashamed of beitants. Even before the trees form a ing heard. I have often heard the strayed lands-birds take refuge in the the woods resound with his melody, when the work has been long since covert of a hawthorn, in so low a completed, man also appears, builds warbling, as scarcely to be distinguishhis hut on the fruitful soil, formed by ed amid the concert of the grove. the corruption of the leaves of the

and natural. me with astonishment, and I adored neous confidence, founded on con-

### FROM KNOX'S ESSAYS.

On being disgusted with bashfulness in Boys. To prevent the evil effects which, many animals that instinctive knowldiscovered in the act of carrying on produces caution. The bird, while it tember? is callow, never leaves the nest, unmusica, the milleporacærulea, distic-less by accidental fall; and when its observe parents introducing a boy of hopora, actinias, and various kinds of plumage is grown to a considerable eight or nine years old into company, to polypus. The living branches of the degree of perfection, it takes but short balls, and to assemblies, with the prolythophytes, were generally attached flights at a time, and seems unwilling fessed intention of wearing off that to the dead stems; many of the latter, to lose sight of its parent and nurse, sheepishness (for such is the ignominhowever, crumbled into sand, which It is not till the wings have acquired lous term) which he may have unfortu-

soar undauntedly in the fields of air, unmindful of the nest and fostering silence to dullness. Contrary to his feathers, which lately supplied it with water on the windward side, extends feathers, which lately supplied it with

warmth and protection. Something of a similar diffidence, power, appears to me to take place in formed on the reef or wall are smaller amiable; yet it is stigmatised with the cumstances. Chamisso observed, that ness, and many parents appear more the smaller species of corals had sought solicitous to divest their children of it, a quiet abode within the lagoon, where than to furnish them with any grace, they were silently and slowly throwing virtue, or accomplishment. By dint up banks, which in process of time of great pains, they often succeed in unite with the islets that surround them, thus forcing the rosebud to expand and at length fill up the lagoon, so that immature its leaves; but I think they what was at first a ring of islands, be- are greatly mistaken in their managecomes one connected mass of land .- ment, and that the uneasinesss at see-The progress towards a state fit for the ing their children diffident is totally

If, indeed, the diffidence which they "As soon as it has reached such a lament were likely to continue through height that it remains almost dry at life, I agree with them that it would low water, at the time of ebb, the co- be a great misfortupe. It would prerals leave off building higher; sea- vent exertion, in a thousand instances, shells, fragments of coral, sea hedge where exertion would be rewarded hog shells, and their broken off prick- with profit and honor; and it would les, are united by the burning sun, occasion the child much causeless anxthrough the medium of the burning lety. But in general, there is no dancemented sand, which has arisen from ger of its continuance beyond the pethe pulverization of the above men- riod of immaturity, at which it is certioned shells, into one whole or solid tainly natural, and rather pleasing and stone, which, strengthened by the con-tinual throwing up of new materials, servers. I contend that it is caused gradually increases in thickness, till it by conscious inability arising from at last becomes so high, that it is covered only during some seasons of the place to a proper confidence, as soon year by the high tides. The heat of as it feels a consciousness of power

wood, the real sea-birds nestle here; blackbird, who has afterwards made

The mind collects images of things. ture state, at which it scarcely ven-The reflections of Kotzebue are just tures to employ the tongue in utterance. And when a store of ideas is "The spot on which I stood filled at last accumulated, it feels a sponta-

form will again change, as these ani- pid. There is, indeed, an appearance feeling to walk about on a living island, caused by excess of sensibility, and it ther by heaven, for it is God's throne; we penetrate where human beings are Parents will therefore endeavor to dismotest regions of the north, amidst the abilities of their children, from the sun of the equator, nay even in the company, and their diffidence in sayperature below the freezing point. The middle of the ocean, on islands which ing or doing any thing which their age outer edge of the reef exposed to the have been formed by animals, they are has not afforded them opportunities to moving this veil which nature furnishes for defect, as she guards the blossom before it has acquired strength sufficient to admit of full expansion. from attempting things beyond their If the bud, which would naturally exstrength, nature seems to have given pand, in April or May, were rudely opened in March, what fruit could the inner ridge or the reef, the animals edge of their want of ability which justly be expected in August and Sep-

Nothing is more common than to

himself to be pert and loquacious to all whom he encounters, or will be ridiculed and reproached for stupidity. Unfortunate mistake! If he should become a proficient at this early age, in the school of audacity, to what a height of impudence will he arrive in manhood? of impudence unsupported by knowledge or any real merit which might be avoided were that unrule can justify even confidence. Too many, in this age, are trained in this mis-taken plan, which is the reason why we commonly meet with forward young men, who overpower all around Insinuations and suspicions are often them with noise, who are incapable of thrown out concerning absent persons, rational conversation, who are avoided by all sensible persons, and who associate with the only characters who These may be greatly to their personal can enjoy their company, gamesters, injury, yet how often are they reported horse-jockies, phæton drivers, drunk- as undoubted facts. To spread a slan. ards and debauchees. Their mista- derous report, concerning which you ken parents succeeded too well in divesting them, at an early age, of that great injury to a fellow being; and diffidence which was natural, which merely telling it, as a report, when it was becoming, and would have been is in your power to suppress it, evin-the means of preserving their innocence, their characters, their health, When the means of information are their fortune, every thing by which in your reach, by reference to which life is honorably embellished, and you might ascertain what is reported of death rendered less formidable.

#### ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE. [BY REQUEST.]

ment of the tongue requires that it be affecting the characters and interests of employed in the manner for which God others, when there is no occasion for it. intended it. It was designed for ho- The command, thou shalt love thy ly in contradistinction to unholy uses, neighbor as thyself, requires you to be for good in contradistinction to bad as careful of his reputation, as of your uses. The government of the tongue own. It is often the case, that things requires the use of such language as is are spoken of persons, when they are not not forbidden in the word of God.

ly forbidden; and every sentence, ut- and the principles of the gospel form a tered with an intention to deceive is of more effectual guard to their characthe nature of falsehood. Sometimes ters, when acted upon, than any law of persons may be ignorant of subjects civility, established by common usage. on which they have occasion to speak, and from ignorance may say things quires watchfulness over our speech in which are not strictly true; but when general. It is many times the part of they speak according to the best of wisdom to refrain from speaking at all. their knowledge, without any inten- If our opinions will, in all probability, tional deceit, they are said to speak the be misapprehended, or occasion offence, truth. Speaking truth implies that our without prospect of good, it may be exspeech be in accordance with our knowledge, and that it express our feelings and sentiments. If the tongue be for speaking, the government of the prostituted in speaking falsehood, it tongue requires silence. And in interdoes injury either to him who thus pros- coure with others, it requires us to titutes it, or to some other person, or to consider how, what we are going to both according to the nature and circumstances of the falsehood; it tends ness, if habitual, will preserve you from likewise to destroy confidence in testi- saying things rashly, and things for mony, and to excite distrust between which you will be sorry. A word spoman and man. Lying lips are abomi- ken is gone, and whatever injury i tion to the Lord; but they that deal may have done, it cannot be recalled. truly are his delight. Lie not one to another; therefore putting away lying. Speak every man truth with his neigh-

Again: The government of the tongue forbids the use of profane or is esteemed a man of understanding. obscene language. The tongue was not given to be employed in blasphemy, the Supreme Being, and all irreverence in our language concerning him. Said convenient.

accumulating on the inner declivity, strength and agility, that it leaves the nately contracted at school or in the ous words stir up anger. How often review.

constitutes a considerable part of the branches, or the ground, and dares to nursery. Neither is he suffered to be has an unkind expression provoked retention, and contention to variance, and variance to open enmity. Most of the wars between nations, may be traced back to small differences, which with soft answers might have been reconcil. ed, but which were widened and widened, till they terminated in open hos. tilities. The same is true of conten. tions between individuals. They a. rise from the license of the tongue, and member restrained.

> Further: To govern the tongue re. quires that you say nothing disadvan. tageous to the reputation of others .which have no foundation, except in the minds of those who utter them. have no knowledge, may be doing a another to be untrue, you are bound, if you would govern your tongue, to prove that slanderous report untrue, or else suppress it by forbearing to give cur-Youth should remember that speech rency to it. It is not necessary that is the gift of God, and that the govern-you say all, that may in truth be said. present, by those who would not pre-It requires, That men uniformly same to say the same in their presence. speak the truth. All falsehood is strict- The characters of men are dear to them,

The government of the tongue repedient to preserve silence. Indeed, in all cases when there is no occasion The tongue of the wise useth knowledge aright, but the mouth of fools poureth out foolishness: even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is accounted wise, and he that shutteth his lins

Finally: The government of the tongue implies acknowledgment and or in uttering profane caths, or in us- worship of God. The gift of speech ing obscene language, calculated to pol- renders us capable of expressing our lute the minds of others. All oaths sense of obligation and the homage of uttered in anger or sport are forbidden, our hearts in words. To employ our as well as obscene and impure words. tongues in the service of God, to raise The command, theu shalt not take the our voices in praise to his name, to ofname of the Lord thy God in vain, is fer supplications at the throne of grace, and trifling use of any of the names of restraint and watchful attention. It is evident God demands such acknowledgment of us, and requires our conficiently near the surface to afford them great island be visible. It is a strange dullness; but there is a real diffidence the Lord Jesus, Swear not at all, nei- versation in the world to savour of the holiness of the gospel. They who live cessary for their operations. The ex- where all below is actively at work. is a favorable presage of all that is nor by the earth, for it is his footstool; unmindful of God, are said to be livneither by Jerusalem, for it is the city | ing without God in the world. They of the great king; neither shalt thou are without his favour, and in this swear by thine head, because thou canst sense are without God. Irreligious not make one hair white or black. In persons often say, our tongues are our Bay, marine animals existed at the mountains of ice, under the burning appearance of timidity or shyness in this prohibition are specified some of own, we will employ them as we please. the forms of profane oaths, which were But has God no demand on you !prevalent among the Jews, to whom it Does he require no expressions of howas addressed, all of which, and all mage from you? Has he given you learn. They will be cautious of re- other profane oaths are forbidden, in tongues to blaspheme his name and not the sweeping clause-swear not at all. to celebrate his praise? Or does he re-Obscene language may be ranked with quire the use of all your faculties, and profane language, as it tends to corrupt, that in all your language you should and vitiate the mind. Evil communi- manifest reverence for his authority cations corrupt good manners. Let no Has he declared that for every idle work corrupt communication proceed out of which men shall speak, they shall give your mouth: but fornication and all account in the day of judgment? And uncleanness, let it not be once named can you suppose, youthful readers, that among you, neither filthiness, nor fool- he does not require the government of ish talking, nor jesting, which are not your tongues? Reflect on the consideration presented you in this paper, and The government of the tongue pre- be watchful in respect to your speech. He who speaketh in anger generally use of speech, and you are hastening provoketh passion in others. A soft to that day of account, when every answer turneth away wrath; but griev- word of your lives will pass in solerant Guardian.